

# The Kansas Chief.

SOL. HILLER, EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:  
Thursday: May 24, 1860.

## The Japanese Ambassadors.

The cities all through the East are going into ecstasies over a new humbug. It comes not however, from Hungary, the land of patriots; nor does it come from Sweden, the home of nightingales; but across the seas in the shape of one or two dozen swarthy Japanese. Washington City is on tip-toe, New York runs crazy, and all the lesser villas following in their wake; and for what? Not to listen to the strains of eloquence inspired by downy golden patriotism; nor to drink in the heaven-born music of Jenny Lind; but to do hero worship to a score or so of miserable, outlandish orang-outangs, simply because they are dubbed with foreign titles. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been appropriated, and will be expended to do honor to this monkey embassy. Splendid state-rooms and royal parlors have been provided for their accommodation. Our dignitaries, from the President's Cabinet down are clamorous to have the distinguished honor of sitting nearest them at the dinner table. The belles of fashion are disputing as to the important fact: "Who shall be first introduced? At what distance? How many bows, and whether one or three smiles shall be thrown in?" One hundred cannons have boomed their arrivals, the flags of the country have waved over their heads, martial music has filled the air; yet these poor fools have just about as much idea of the splendor in which they are entertained as a hog in a parlor, with Brussels carpet, damask curtains, and a young lady of sweet sixteen discoursing soft music from the harp. Then comes the grand festival. Wine at six dollars per bottle, canvass-back ducks, York river oysters, and all the vintages of sea and earth. What nonsense? What stuff, for a great nation? Why these ambassadors and their ancestors have never known any other food, than tad-poles and the froth of the sea. A cat-fish stew slightly flavored, would have been the height of their epicurean ambition. But the authorities at Washington and the Council of New York, might have thrown in a keg or two of stale lager, by way of doing the thing up brown.—When the notables of the metropolitan cities have gorged them with a thousand luxuries, and blinded them with scarlet, damask and crimson, we extend to them a cordial invitation to visit White Cloud. We pledge them in advance, places to sleep and things to eat, far more acceptable than any tendered them since their arrival in this country. We have already engaged a deserted wigwag, without floor or roof as a residence, half-bred as bed-fellows, and ten big cat-fish. The catfish we will prepare in two ways, one raw, the other cooked. Only let them come, and they will return to Japan with a thousand blessings for White Cloud, and as many curses for New York and Washington City.

**INDIAN LAND COURT.**—Judges Moot and Crawford are now in session at this place to investigate all disputed titles, arising out of the half-breed lands. Both of them seem to be gentlemen well worthy of the position they occupy. They expect to remain till last of June.

**SERENADE.**—Beautifully dark was the night. 'Twas the hour of—, when "a sound of revelry and mirth" greeted our ears, and our little town was blessed with a shade of music. We are ever thankful for music, be it only a tin pan and bones. Therefore we are under obligations to the Proprietor of that band who serenaded us.

**WE** understand by a gentleman, who has been in the upper Country, that Joseph Smith, Jr., and his brother, together with about 1500 Mormons, are on their way to Salt Lake City. He is going there for the purpose of taking Brigham Young's place. We also learn by him, that there was a tremendous shower of rain fell at Nebraska City on last Sunday, the 20th inst.

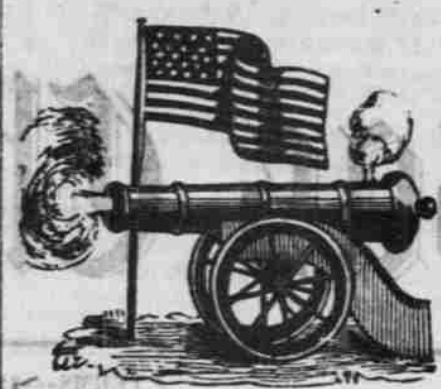
Our merchants have been fitting out quite a number of Pike's Peakers during the past week. The facilities for outfitting, together with the heavy stock of our merchants for this class of trade are unsurpassed in the Upper Country, and they are therefore enabled to outfit parties at lower figures, and with a better quality of goods than at any other point above St. Joseph. Parties desiring supplies will do well, saving money and time, by visiting our town, which will not be attended by extra travel, it being on the direct road to White Cloud, one of the most available points at which to tap the Territory of Kansas.—*Forest City Courier.*

Many of the candidates for the Vice Presidency before the Cincinnati Convention in 1856 are dead—Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Rusk, Dobbin and Quitman among the number; but none of them are dead than the successful candidate for the Presidency, James Buchanan.—The White House has proved literally the grave of his reputation as a statesman.—*Louisville Journal.*

The three hundredth anniversary of the death of Melancthon is to be celebrated in all the Protestant churches of Germany on April 19th.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Bring Out the Big Gun Up to the Summit of Liberty Hill!



Charge to the muzzle—fire a thousand salutes, and awake the mountains and the vales—let the echo ring from ocean to ocean—from the Aroostook to the Rio Grand—awake the slumbering patriotism of the millions and bid them to the rescue! The joyous tidings has flashed upon electric wings, to every nook and corner of the land that Lincoln and Hamlin are the Republican nominees. In this the darkest day of our country, let the nation look upon that banner and shout it on to victory! Ten thousand cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin—ten thousand more for the Constitution and the Union!

### Homestead Bill.

The N. Y. Herald, published the substance of the Homestead bill introduced by Senator Johnson, which passed the Senate on Thursday last by a vote of 44 to 8, as follows: "It provides that any person who is the head of a family may, after the act becomes a law, enter one quarter section (160 acres) of vacant and unappropriated lands, or any less quantity, to be located in a body, in conformity with legal subdivision of public lands upon making affidavit before the Register that the applicant is the head of a family, and is actually settled on the land, and that the application is made for his or her benefit, and that of no one else. The final certificate, or patent, shall not be issued for five years after the date of entry, and not before it is certified by two credible witnesses that the settler has erected a dwelling house and resided upon the land for the five years; whereupon the patent shall be issued upon payment of twenty-five cents an acre. The land thus acquired shall not be liable for debt until after the patent is issued. In cases of false swearing upon making the entry, or abandoning the land for more than six months at one time, the land shall revert to the government. The rights conferred by this act are extended to inchoate citizens who have declared their intentions, as required by the naturalization laws, before the issuing of the patent. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to impair the existing pre-emption, donation, or graduation laws, or to embrace lands reserved to be sold or entered at the price of two dollars and fifty cents an acre. The President is required to order all surveyed public land into market, by proclamation, within two years from date of this act, except such as are reserved by the government for any purpose. All lands within the limit of any State which have been subject to sale at private entry, and which shall remain unsold after the lapse of thirty years, shall be ceded to such State, upon the Legislature assenting to the cession; but the cession shall in no case invalidate any inceptive pre-emption right or location, nor any sale which may be made by the United States."

**INDIGINATION MEETING.**—New York, May 12. There was quite a numerous gathering of people at the Cooper Institute last evening in response to a call for a general expression of sympathy for Thaddeus Hoyt, now imprisoned in Washington for refusing to testify before the Senate Committee of Indignation, in relation to the John Brown foray at Harper's Ferry.

**Scarcity of Rain.**—Boston, May 11. The excessive draught throughout New England is causing much trouble to farmers, who in some parts of New Hampshire have to drive their cattle miles for water.

**Flood at Baltimore.**—Baltimore, May 12. The flood has about subsided. So far no serious damage has been done beyond the filling of numerous cellars and flooding of the lower stories of buildings in portions of Holliday, Saratoga, Joy and Harrison streets, and the Market space in some places. The water is from four to seven feet deep. No serious damage is reported outside the city beyond carrying off fences &c. No damage is reported on the Ohio road, and trains are running without interruption.

**Earthquake in Peru.**—New York, May 18. Advice from Peru state that Lima and Callao were badly damaged by earthquakes on the 22d April. In the former city 250 buildings were damaged, involving the loss of \$1,000,000. The water-gate place near Lima, called Chorrillo, was entirely destroyed. Many people were killed and a very large number seriously injured.

**LAND FOR THE LANDLESS.**—The black man paper of Georgia, the Atlanta Confederacy, denounces the homestead bill of Senator Johnson of Tennessee as "full as effective for abolishing the territories as the squatter sovereignty doctrine of Douglas," and says, if this odious measure for giving land to the landless should become a law, there will be a rush of free soilers and free laborers to the territories, which would completely and forever debar the slaveholders of the South."

There is force in the objection, but it only demonstrates the "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor. Any measure that is for the interest of the free white laborers of the country is pretty certain to be opposed by the class whose labor is done by slaves.

## CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Lincoln Nominated! Great Enthusiasm.

Chicago, May 18. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. A delegate moved to allow the Indiana delegation to fill up their number. Mr. Armorer objected, not knowing the object of the motion or the men, and proposed to offer some other preliminary business.

The Convention proceeded at 11 o'clock to ballot for a candidate for President with the following result: Gen. Nye nominated W. H. Seward, of New York. [Applause.] Mr. Judd nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. [Immense and prolonged applause.] New Jersey presented W. L. Dayton. Pennsylvania nominated Gen. Cameron.

Mr. Carter nominated S. P. Chase, of Ohio. The Indiana delegation desired to second the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. [Immense applause.]

Mr. Blair presented the name of Edward Bates, of Missouri, amid great applause. Michigan desired to second the nomination of W. H. Seward. [Great applause.]

John McLean was nominated by Tom Corwin. Wisconsin and Minnesota seconded the nomination of W. H. Seward. [Applause and confusion.]

Kansas also seconded Seward. A part of the Ohio delegation desired to second the nomination of the man who knows how to spit rails—Abe Lincoln. [Round around of applause.]

Two-thirds of Iowa recommended the nomination of Lincoln. The voting commenced.

Maine—10 for Seward, 6 for Lincoln. New Hampshire—1 for Fremont, 1 for Chase, 1 for Seward, 7 for Lincoln. Vermont—10 for Jacob Collamer. Massachusetts—4 for Lincoln, 22 for Seward.

Rhode Island—1 for Chase, 1 for Bates, 1 for Jno. M. Reel, 5 for McLean. Connecticut—2 for Lincoln, 7 for Bates, 2 for Chase, 1 for Wade. New York casts 70 votes for Wm. H. Seward.

New Jersey—14 for Dayton. Pennsylvania—47 for Cameron, 4 for Lincoln, 1 for McLean, 14 for Seward.

Indiana—under instructions to vote for an amendment, cast 11 votes for Bates. A member of the Indiana delegation protested that they were not instructed, and persisted in the right to vote for their individual preference.

The chair stated that under the rules the Chairman of the delegation was authorized to announce the vote of that State. The Convention reversed the decision of the Chair—6 for Bates.

Virginia—14 for Lincoln, 8 for Seward, 1 for Cameron. Kentucky—1 for Sumner, 1 for McLean, 2 for Wade, 5 for Seward, 6 for Lincoln, 8 for Chase.

Ohio—24 for Chase, 4 for McLean, 8 for Lincoln. Indiana—26 for Lincoln. Missouri—18 for Bates. Michigan—12 for Seward.

Iowa—2 for Lincoln, 2 for Seward, 1 for Bates, 1 for Cameron, 1 for McLean, 1 for Chase. California—8 for Seward. Minnesota—8 for Seward.

Oregon—5 for Bates. Kansas Territory—6 for Seward. Nebraska Territory—1 for Lincoln, 2 for Chase, 1 for Cameron, 2 for Seward.

District of Columbia—2 for Seward. Maryland—called by delegates, and cast 3 for Seward, 8 for Bates.

The vote was announced as follows: Seward, 465; necessary to a choice, 233; Lincoln, 173; Bates, 102; Chase, 48; Cameron 50; McLean, 12; Wade, 49; Sumner, 1; Fremont, 1; Dayton, 14; Jacob Collamer, 10; Reid, 1; Sumner, 1.

**SECOND BALLOT.**—12 o'clock. Maine—10 for Seward, 6 for Lincoln. New Hampshire—1 for Seward, 9 for Lincoln.

Vermont—10 for Lincoln. Massachusetts—4 for Lincoln, 23 for Seward. Rhode Island—2 for McLean, 8 for Chase, 4 for Lincoln.

Connecticut—4 for Lincoln, 2 for Chase, 4 for Bates, 2 for McLean. New York—70 for Seward.

New Jersey—10 for Dayton, 4 for Seward. Pennsylvania—48 for Lincoln, 24 for McLean, 24 for Seward, 1 for Cameron. Maryland—3 for Bates, 3 for Seward. Delaware—6 for Lincoln.

Virginia—14 for Lincoln, 8 for Seward, 4 for Cameron. Kentucky—7 for Seward, 9 for Lincoln, 6 for Chase.

Ohio—29 for Chase, 3 for McLean, 14 for Lincoln. Indiana—26 for Lincoln. Missouri—18 for Bates.

Michigan—12 for Seward. Illinois—25 for Lincoln. Wisconsin—6 for Seward. Texas—10 for Seward.

Iowa—6 for Lincoln, 2 for Seward, 1 for McLean, 4 for Chase. California—8 for Seward. Minnesota—8 for Seward.

Oregon—5 for Bates. Kansas—6 for Seward, 1 for Lincoln, 2 for Chase. District of Columbia—2 for Seward.

Pennsylvania, not being ready when first called, was called again after the others had been called, and the name of Gen. Cameron was formally withdrawn from the Convention.

The ballot was announced as follows: Total vote, 465; necessary to a choice, 233; Seward, 184; Lincoln, 181; Bates, 89; Cameron, 8; Chase, 21; Dayton 10; Cassius M. Clay, 2.

**THIRD BALLOT.**—Maine—10 for Seward, 6 for Lincoln. New Hampshire—6 for Seward, 24 for Lincoln. Vermont—6 for Seward, 24 for Lincoln. Massachusetts—24 for Lincoln, 2 for Seward. Rhode Island—2 for Seward, 8 for Lincoln.

Delaware—5 for Lincoln. Virginia—14 for Lincoln, 8 for Seward. Kentucky—13 for Lincoln, 4 for Chase, 6 for Seward.

Ohio—15 for Chase, 2 for McLean, 29 for Lincoln. Indiana—26 for Lincoln. Missouri—18 for Bates.

Michigan—12 for Seward. Illinois—22 for Lincoln. Texas—6 for Seward. Wisconsin—10 for Seward.

Iowa—2 for Seward, 54 for Lincoln. California—8 for Seward. Minnesota—8 for Seward.

Oregon—4 for Lincoln, 1 for Seward. Kansas—6 for Seward. Nebraska—3 for Seward, 2 for Chase, 1 for Lincoln.

District of Columbia—2 for Seward. Mr. Lincoln now wanted two votes for a nomination. Massachusetts changed ten off hand votes from Seward to Lincoln; Pennsylvania changed her vote, making it 53 for Lincoln. Amid confusion the balance of the vote was lost—Rhode Island changed to ten for Lincoln. Ohio presented a unanimous vote for Lincoln.

The cannon are firing for Lincoln's nomination, and tumultuous assembly is wild with enthusiasm. New York desired the silence of the Convention.

B. Gratz Brown, on behalf of Missouri, cast her sixteen votes for that gallant son of the West, Abe Lincoln. Kentucky, Maine, Virginia, California, Texas, District of Columbia, Kansas, and Nebraska, cast unanimous votes for Lincoln.

After some further excitement the calling of the roll commenced. Seward 173; Lincoln 102; Bates 48, Cameron 50; McLean 10, Chase 49, Wade 8, Dayton 14, Reid 1, Collamer 13, Fremont 1, Sumner 1; whole number of votes 465; necessary to a choice, 233.

**SECOND BALLOT.**—Cameron's name withdrawn; Seward 184; Lincoln 181, Bates 89, McLean 8, Chase 42; Cameron 2, Dayton 10, Cassius M. Clay 2; no choice.

The third ballot was then taken amidst excitement and cries of "ballot! Intense feeling existing during the ballot; each vote being awaited in breathless silence and expectancy. Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio and Oregon changed their votes, giving Lincoln 231, or within 14 of nomination.

Mr. Andrews, of Mass., then rose and corrected the vote of Massachusetts by changing four votes, and giving them to Lincoln, thus nominating him by two-and-a-half majority.

Intelligence of the nomination was now conveyed to the men on the roof of the building who immediately made the outside multitude aware of the result. The first roar of the cannon soon mingled itself with the cheers of the people and at the same moment a man appeared in the Hall bearing a large painting of Lincoln.

The scene at this time beggars all description. There was 11,000 people inside the building, and from 20,000 to 30,000 outside yelling and shouting at once. The cannon sent forth roar after roar in rapid succession; the delegates tore up the sticks and boards bearing the names of the several States, and waved them aloft over the heads of the vast multitude; hats and handkerchiefs were waving, and the whole scene was one of the wildest enthusiasm.

Mr. Brown, of Missouri, desired to change the eighteen votes of Missouri for the gallant son of the west, Abraham Lincoln.

Iowa, Kentucky, Connecticut and Minnesota also changed their votes. The result of the third ballot was then announced as follows:

Whole number of votes 466; necessary to a choice 231. Abraham Lincoln received 354 votes and was declared duly nominated.

Mr. Seward received 110; Dayton 1, and McLean 1.

The result was received with renewed applause. Mr. Evans, of New York after a brief speech moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. Andrews, of Mass., seconded the motion, and in a speech pledged his State to roll up over 100,000 majority for the nominee.

Eloquent speeches endorsing the nominee were also made by Carl Schurz, Blair, of Mo., and Browning, of Ill., all of whom breathed the spirit of confidence and enthusiasm. At the close three hearty cheers were given for New York and the nomination of Lincoln made unanimous, with loud cheers.

The Convention then adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. The Convention re-assembled at five o'clock.

A large banner was brought upon the platform, bearing the inscription, "Pennsylvania good for 20,000 majority for the people's candidate for President—Abe Lincoln." Received with loud applause.

The President announced the business before the Convention to be to ballot for Vice President.

John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; C. M. Clay, of Kentucky; Gov. Reeder, of Pennsylvania; and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, were nominated as candidates.

**FIRST BALLOT.**—Hamlin, 195; Clay, 101; Hickman, 58; Reeder, 51; Banks, 28; Henry Winter Davis, 8; Houston, Texas, 6; Dayton 8; Reid, 1. Whole number of votes cast, 461; necessary to a choice 232.

**SECOND BALLOT.**—N. P. Banks and Gov. Reeder were withdrawn. The result was as follows: Hamlin, 367; Clay, 66; Hickman, 13.

The result was received with tremendous applause. Mr. Blakely, of Kentucky, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, seconded the motion and made an eloquent speech in support of the nomination.

Mr. McKillop, of Maine, on the part of the people of Maine thanked the Convention for the honor done that State and declared that Maine would cast her vote for Lincoln and Hamlin.

[Loud cries for Corwin.] Mr. Carter, of Ohio explained that Mr. Corwin was confined by sickness at the house of a friend, but had sent to the Convention his hearty endorsement of their proceedings.

Mr. Tucker, of New Hampshire, moved that the President, Chairman, and the Chairmen of the several delegations, be a committee to inform Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their nomination. Adopted.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio moved the following. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those men who have been driven from their native States, and from the States of their adoption, and are now exiled from their homes on account of their opinions and who hold the Democratic party responsible for the gross violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares that citizens of each State be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. Adopted.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, made an eloquent speech in favor of the whole ticket. He pledged Indiana for 10,000 majority.

Some cries were here made for Greeley which were met by both applause and hisses.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, announced that a procession would parade the streets and march to the Wigwag, where a grand ratification meeting would be held. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Goodrich moved a vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago for their liberality displayed in the building of the Wigwag, which was carried unanimously.

The Convention accepted the invitation of the Rhode Island, Chicago and Galena railroads to excursion rides on their roads.

Mr. Washburn, of Vermont moved the thanks of the convention to the President for his ability and courtesy in the chair, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the other officers of the Convention. Mr. Ashmun then in brief remarks thanked the Convention for the kind assistance extended him in the discharge of the duties of the Chair, and congratulated them on the gratifying result of their labors.

The Convention then adjourned sine die with nine hearty cheers for the ticket. Immediately upon adjournment one hundred guns were fired from the roof of the Tremont House.

The entire press are under great obligations to the Western Union Telegraph Company for their promptness and accuracy in forwarding long reports, and especially to the Chicago office for the facilities and accommodations afforded spectators.

**A PREDICTION FULFILLED.**—When, six years ago, Douglas's Nebraska Bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise was pending in Congress, Gov. Seward reminded the repealers that there was such a thing as re-enactment as well as repeal, as they would in time learn. The prediction was accurate, the idea that the provision of Freedom would ever be restored was pronounced absurd.

The Kansas Legislature have just passed a Bill over their Governor's Veto, which reads as follows:

**SECTION 1.** That Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is and shall be forever abolished in this Territory.

Here it is, almost word for word, the repealed section of the Missouri Compromise, RE ENACTED! Six years have been wasted in the vain endeavor by fraud, by force, by Federal power, by usurpation, to thrust Slavery into Kansas in defiance of a time honored Compact; lives and property have been sacrificed, public money squandered, angry political contests aroused—and all for what? Can the introducer of the Nebraska Bill, can the endorser of it, can any living soul tell what they, or the South or the Territory, or the Nation, have gained by that stupendous political folly?—*Albany N. Y. Journal.*

Hon. Wm. Cost Johnston, of Maryland, whose death has been announced by telegraph, was born in Frederick county in 1806, and was a lawyer by profession. He served in the National House of Representatives from 1833 to 1835, and from 1837 to 1843. He was the unsuccessful candidate of the Whig party for Governor in 1841, and a member of the last Convention for revising the Constitution of Maryland. He was an eloquent speaker.

The New Hampshire Patriot, (Dem.) dispels the notion generally entertained that the Administration party in that State let the recent election by default. On the contrary, the Democratic vote was 750 larger than ever cast before. The aggregate amounted to 33,353, which is 1,462 more than Mr. Buchanan received at the last Presidential election. So far as bringing out the full party is concerned, there was not the slightest failure; the difficulty is that the requisite number of Democrats can no longer be found in the Granite State.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Newstead Abbey, the ancestral estate of Lord Byron, is to be sold at auction, on the 15th of June next, at the auction mart, Bartholomew's Lane, London. The estate contains 1,226 acres, of which the park, enclosed by a stone wall, occupies about 881 acres, nicely wooded, stocked with game and beautified by lakes.

The furniture of the establishment will also be sold, including many objects of special interests in association with the memory of Byron, and with the history of the Abbey.

**Candidate to be Serenaded.**—Philadelphia, May 11. Hon. John Bell is at the Le Pierre House in this city and preparations are making for a grand serenade to him to-night.

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**Jeff. Davis, Pryor and the "Code."** Public sentiment proclaims that the most arrogant man in the United States is Jefferson Davis. Nor does there seem to be much doubt that in debate he is the most insolent and insufferable. The offense consists not so much in the words used, as in the air and mien which he assumes toward opponents. He was never thoroughly "backed down," and "backed out" from any position he had assumed (so far as publicly known) except once, and that was when he challenged the late Gov. Bissell, of Illinois, for words spoken in debate in the House of Representatives, some years ago, they being members of that body, and then refused to meet him, (just as Pryor has now refused to meet Potter,) under the allegation that the weapons selected by him—muskets—were unusual and not within the purview of the "Code."

The fact that he needlessly fastened this quarrel upon Bissell, and the belief that he being a Northern man, he would decline to acknowledge himself, within the jurisdiction of the code, and so would refuse to go upon the field; and finally, Davis's refusal to meet him when promptly entertained, led reflecting minds to the conclusion that, at bottom, he was a coward. Though this opinion was very generally adopted at the time, unjust as may have been due to his bravery. However, it will doubtless turn out to be true, that no really courageous man, who deliberately pushes a quarrel with another to the extreme point of a challenge, will ever retreat under the pretense that the weapons selected are unusual, i. e., so long as they are of so common a description as muskets, rifles, or bowie-knives.

No article of the Code is better recognized than that the challenged party shall have the selection of weapons. This right becomes nugatory, and practically, no power of selection at all, if the choice is limited to one kind of weapon, viz: pistols. So long, then, as the challenged party keeps within the range of ordinary weapons, it is pretty clear proof that the challenger is a pouter and a coward, and lacks the nerve and the pluck to meet the crisis which he has voluntarily invoked, if he declines to fight with any of the weapons which are commonly carried by sportsmen and soldiers. It was probably reasons akin to those we have stated, which led the Congressional associates of Bissell and Davis, and the country generally, to the adoption of the opinion that, in that controversy, Davis showed the white feather.

In another article the same paper says: Unable to meet his arguments, and groaning under the ponderous blows which he leveled at their peculiar institution, some of the Southern members attempted to interrupt Mr. Lovejoy's speech, and to shift the issue by objecting to his style of gesticulation. They affected to regard his upraised arm and clenched fist as intended to insult and menace them, and in this way to substitute for Mr. Lovejoy's disquisition on the merits of the question of Slavery, a discussion as to the propriety of Congressional debate. Mr. Pryor of Virginia, acting as the mouthpiece of the following, accused Mr. Lovejoy of "gesticulating in a menacing and ruinous manner," at the same time, by way of enforcing his accusation, shaking his own fist at Mr. Lovejoy. Whereupon, Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, exclaims, "You are doing the same thing."

This remark of Mr. Potter's exposing, as it did, by an irresistible argument ad hominem, the groundlessness of this criticism upon Mr. Lovejoy, at least in the month of Mr. Pryor, Mr. Pryor affected to consider as a personal insult, and made the occasion of a challenge. Mr. Potter accepts the challenge, and in the exercise of his prerogative, as the challenged party, selects as the weapon to be used the southern bowie-knife—a selection made, we apprehend, in the very spirit of the original observation which provoked the ire of Mr. Pryor, intended, in fact, to show up Mr. Pryor as a fire-eater, much as the original remark had shown him up as a lecturer on Congressional properties. Mr. Pryor objects to this weapon, on the ground that it is "savage and barbarous," an odd objection, indeed, on the part of this self-appointed bully of slavery, considering that the bowie-knife is almost as much a peculiar institution of the South as slave itself.

The challenge sent by Pryor was a mere attempt to intimidate, in which he has had just about as much success as he did in his attempt to stop Mr. Lovejoy. If any duels are to be fought on the question of slavery, the bowie-knife would seem to be the very weapon most suitable to the subject matter.—*New York Tribune.*

The difficulty between Messrs. Pryor and Potter has led to much discussion as to the relative propriety of using lead or steel in dueling. A late number of *Le Nord* contains a plea for the blade as opposed to the ball, written by way of comment upon a duel at St. Petersburg in which an officer had been severely wounded by a pistol; it thinks "the pistol adds greatly to the odiousness of the duel. Fire-arms lame and disfigure you when they do not kill you. The cold steel kills, too, but if it wounds it wounds it does not spoil you." With the sword you defend yourself while you attack; you put your courage into your blade, which becomes animated, as it were, and a part of yourself. The steel, in a word, is simply your arm armed. Of course chance plays its part in sword duels; but that part is less important than is played by courage, coolness, and skill."

The bowie knife however is quite another thing from the smallsword, and it "disfigures" more than the bullet.

**PUGILISTS VS. POLITICIANS.**—We were much amused a few days since, while listening to a conversation between an Englishman and a pro-slavery Democrat, the subject being pugilism. "The Democrat was censuring the English for permitting the celebrated pugilist, Gully, to become a member of the House of Commons. "Ah!" replied John Bull, "a pugilist does not strike his antagonist when down, as your Brooks did Sumner, repeatedly." The surprised Democrat went off with an unexpected flax in his ear.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

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